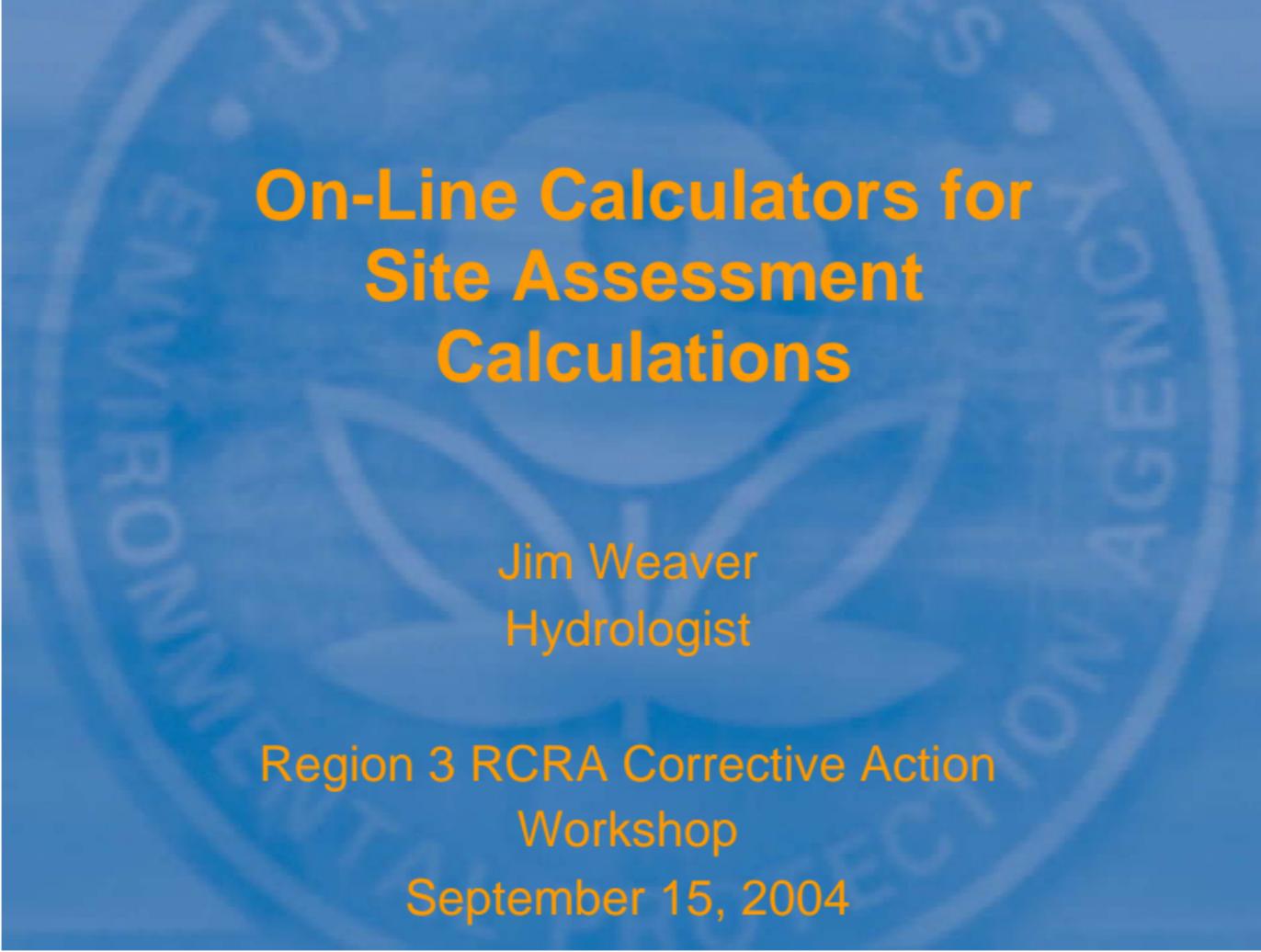


US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



On-Line Calculators for Site Assessment Calculations

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Region 3 RCRA Corrective Action
Workshop
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The OnSite On-Line Site Evaluation Tools

- Aid to planning site assessment
 - “What is the travel time to the next proposed downgradient receptor well?”
- Review of modeling reports
 - “Should they really have used 10 as the retardation factor for benzene?”
- Enhance contaminant transport knowledge
 - “How does aquifer recharge affect contaminant plumes?”

On-Line Calculators & Web-Enabled Models

- <http://www.epa.gov/athens/onsite>
 - Formulas
 - Models
 - Unit Conversions
 - Scientific Demos
- On the web since 1999
- As many as 30k hits/month
- Modeling Course on Web also

Calculators -- Formulas

- Hydraulic gradient (2,3, or more points)
- Vertical Gradients
- Moisture Content
- Retardation Factor
- Henry's Law Coefficients
- Longitudinal Dispersivity
- Diffusion Coefficients
- Darcy's Law, Seepage Velocity
- Effective Solubility from Mixtures

Calculators -- Models

- Plume Diving
- Steady State Plume Length
- Transport from continuing or fuel source
- Concentration Uncertainty
- Domenico Analytical Solutions
- **Johnson-Ettinger Vapor Intrusion**

Calculators – Unit Conversions

- Flow Rates, Hydraulic Conductivity
- Half Lives/Rate Constants
- Henry's Law Coefficients
- Dates to sequential time
- Lat-Long to distance
- **Fahrenheit to Celsius**

Calculators -- Demos

- Borehole Concentration Averaging
- Flow in a Laboratory Column
- Unsteady Mass Balance
- Flow in a one-dimensional aquifer

Transport of Contaminants in Ground Water

- Parameters:
 - 1 Ground water velocity
 - 2 Retardation
 - 3 Dispersion
 - 4 Decay
- Source – Forcing Function:
 - Concentration
 - Duration

Calculators

- Parameters:
 - 1 Ground water velocity, gradient calculation
 - 2 Retardation Factor
 - 3 Dispersivity Estimates
 - 4 Decay-rate estimation, conversions
- Forcing Function (Source)
 - Concentration
 - Duration

1 Gradient

- Ground water flow
 - Gradient
 - Direction
- Established from 3 or more wells
- Likely to vary over time

Hydraulic Gradient

Gradient Calculation from fitting a plane to as many as six points

$$a x_1 + b y_1 + c = h_1$$

$$a x_2 + b y_2 + c = h_2$$

$$a x_3 + b y_3 + c = h_3$$

$$a x_4 + b y_4 + c = h_4$$

$$a x_5 + b y_5 + c = h_5$$

$$a x_6 + b y_6 + c = h_6$$

where (x_i, y_i) are the coordinates of the well and

h_i is the head

$i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10$

The coefficients a, b, and c are calculated by a least-squares fit to data to a plane

The gradient is calculated from the square root of $(a^2 + b^2)$ and from the arctangent of a/b or b/a depending on the quad

Example Data Set 1

Calculate

Clear

Save Data

Recall Data

Go Back

Site Name Map Gradient Ex 1

Date 2/29/2004

Calculation basis

Head

Coordinates

ft

x-coordinate

y-coordinate

head ft

100

0

20.00

0

100

20.00

100

100

19.75

100

0

20.00

0

100

20.00

100

100

19.75

0.

0.

0.

0.

Number of Points in Calculation

8

Gradient Magnitude (t)

0.003536

Degrees from North (+ y axis)

45.00

2 Retardation Factor

- Sorption of Organics to Aquifer Materials
- Dependent Upon
 - Organic Carbon Content
 - Chemical Properties
 - Should be well-known constants ...
 - Many States have preferred/required values
 - Benzene $K_{oc} = 38, 65, 83, 97, 106$ L/kg

Retardation Factor Calculator

$$\text{Retardation Factor } R = 1 + \rho_b k_d / \theta$$

R = retardation factor

ρ_b = bulk density = $\rho_s(1-\theta)$

ρ_s = solids density

θ = porosity

k_d = (soil) distribution coefficient = $f_{oc} K_{oc}$

f_{oc} = fraction organic carbon

K_{oc} = organic carbon/water partition coefficient

Example Data Calculate Clear

Save Data Recall Data Go Back

Site Name

Date

Current Date

Porosity (θ)

(Try 0.25)

Fraction Organic Carbon (f_{oc})

(Try 0.0001)

Chemical Data Source

Note:

Data revision date

Chemical

Solids Density (ρ_s)

Default

K_{oc} value

L/kg

Bulk Density (ρ_b)

g/cm³

k_d

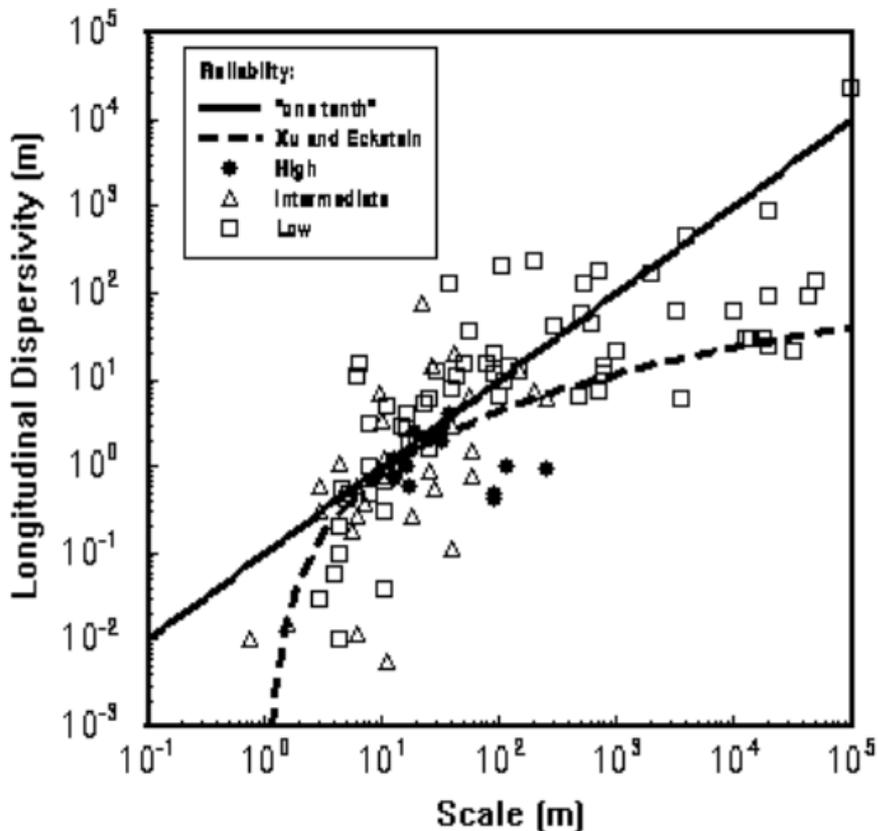
L/kg

Retardation Factor

3 Dispersivity

- Apparent dilution with distance from source
 - Not measured at LUST sites
 - Two choices
 - “Rules-of-thumb”
 - e.g.: 1/10 or 1/20 plume length
 - Curve fitting

Gelhar, Welty and Rehfeldt (1992) Dispersivity Data



4 Decay

- Estimate from
 - Literature Studies
 - Field Data
 - Calculator coming soon

Uncertainties

- Which parameters are known exactly? -- none
- Is the release known – date, amount? – usually not
- Do model assumptions exactly match site conditions? – no

Scenario

- Site Assessment Data from a LUST in Tennessee
 - Two sets of data:
 - June 1991 to March 1994
 - October 1995 to October 2000
 - Questions concerning
 - Sufficiency of data for closing site
 - Costs as limiting factors in assessment
 - Differences between fund-ineligible and fund-eligible sites

Commercial Facility

Office Building

Sealair Steel

Apartment Building

Hi 112 Highway

Home Décor Shop

Restaurant

Apartment Building

Rocklin Road

SFR

SFR

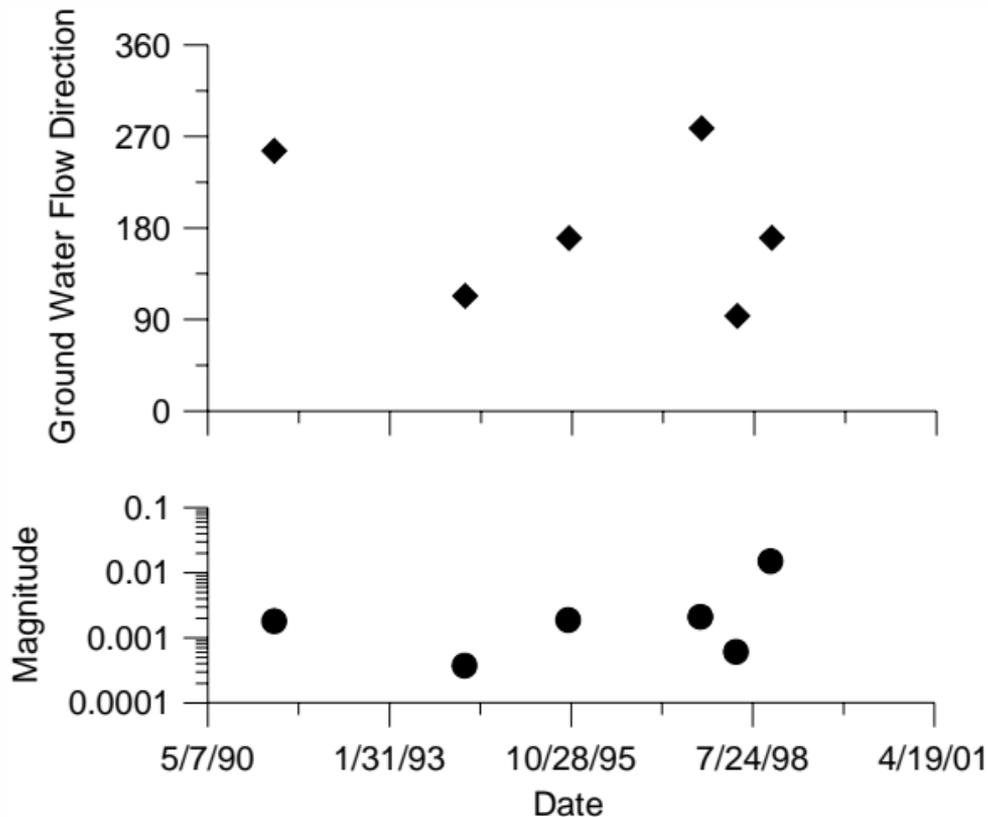
Site Map
The Big M Dive Bar and
Restaurant
Memphis, TN
Shelby County
Facility ID #9-799399



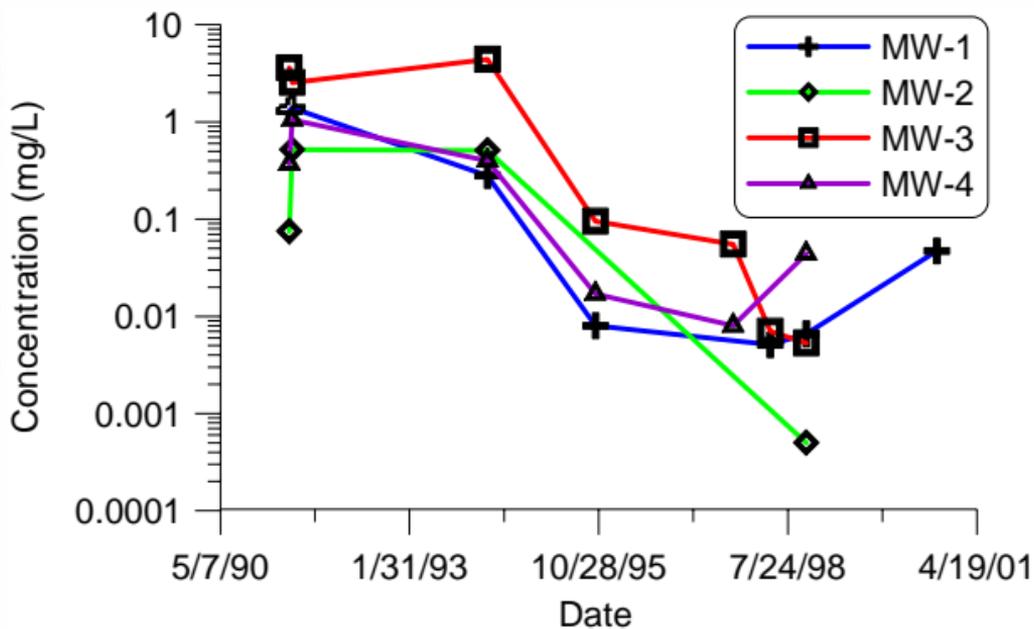
Legend:
SFR - Single Family Residence
⊗ - Monitoring Well
● - Manhole
■ - Disconnected Water Meter
□ - Water Meter
- - - - - Underground Telephone Line

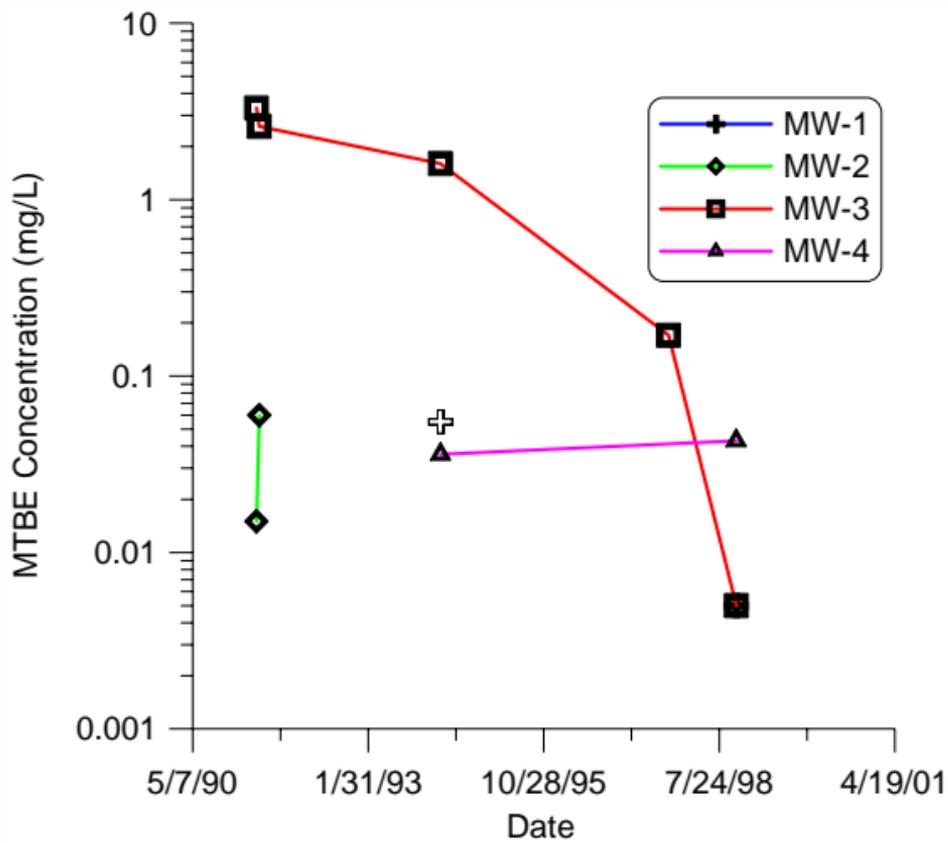
Not to Scale

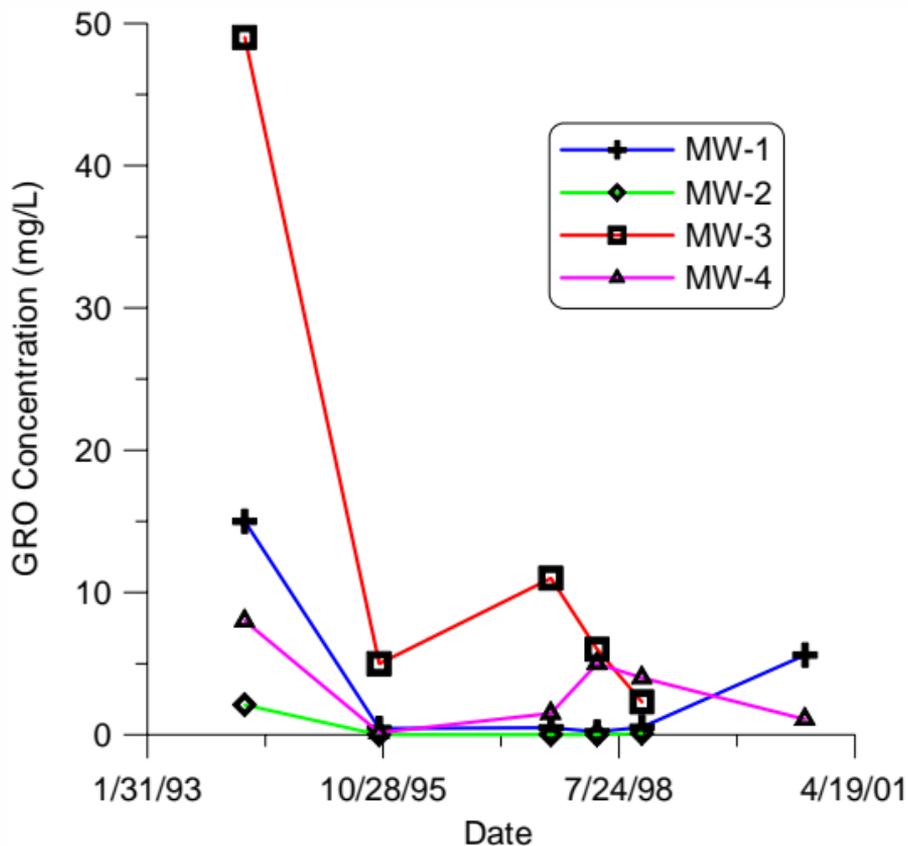
Magnitude and Direction of Ground Water Flow



Benzene







Transport Simulation

- Use “Concentration Uncertainty” calculator to estimate plume extent
 - Consider uncertainty in all inputs
 - Simulate transport from MW-3
 - Flow to the west
 - From topography
- Calculate ranges of all outcomes
 - 9 inputs →  simulations

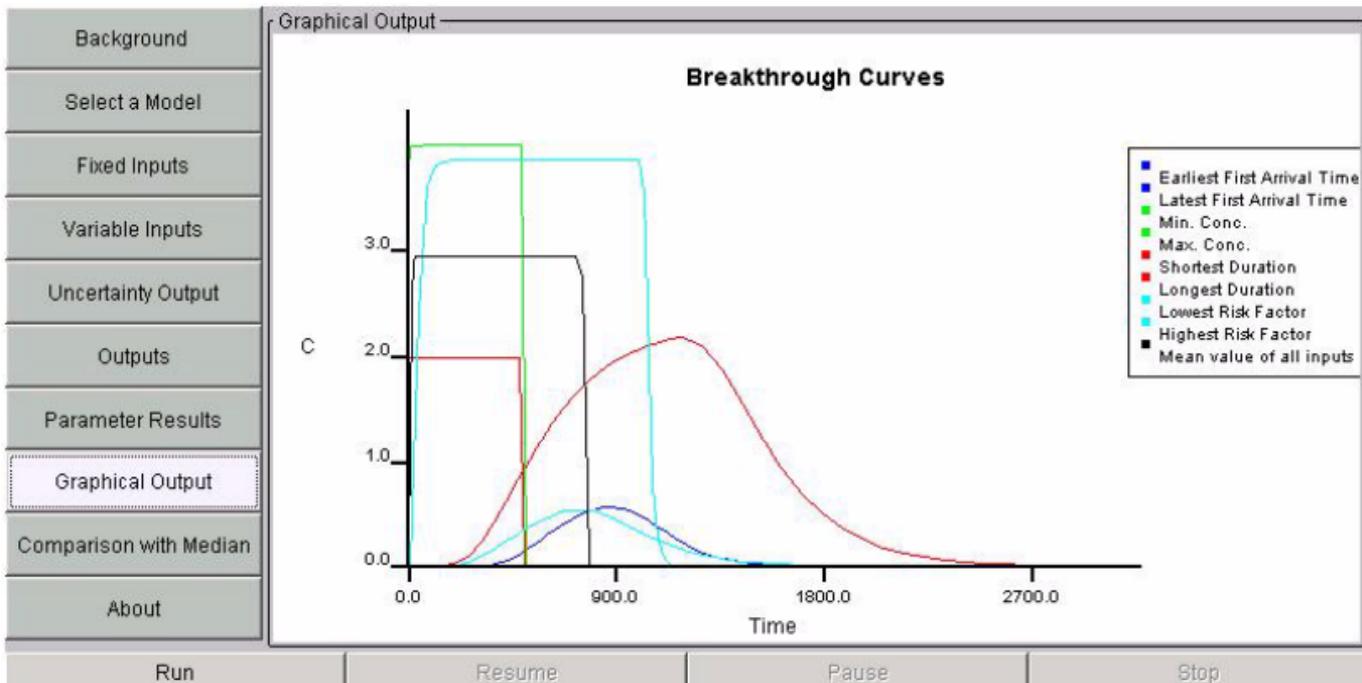
Benzene Uncertainty Simulation

- Hydraulic Conductivity: 20 to 200 ft/d
- Gradient: 0.001 to 0.015
- Organic Carbon Partition Coefficient, K_{oc} : 38 to 107
- Fraction Organic Carbon 0.00005 to 0.00015
- Half Life < 365 to 730 days
- Dispersivity range from data tabulation

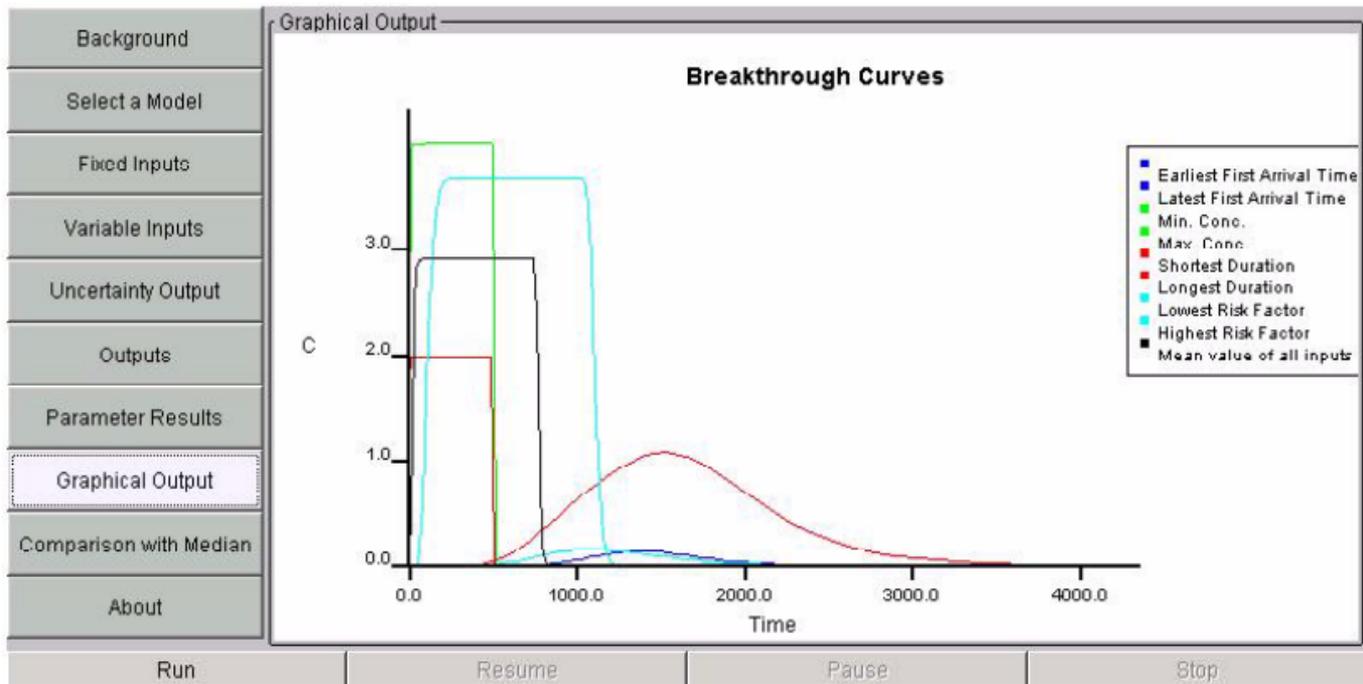
Benzene Uncertainty Simulation

- Data from MW-3 defining the source:
 - Concentration -- 2 mg/l to 4 mg/l
 - Duration – 500 days to 1000 days

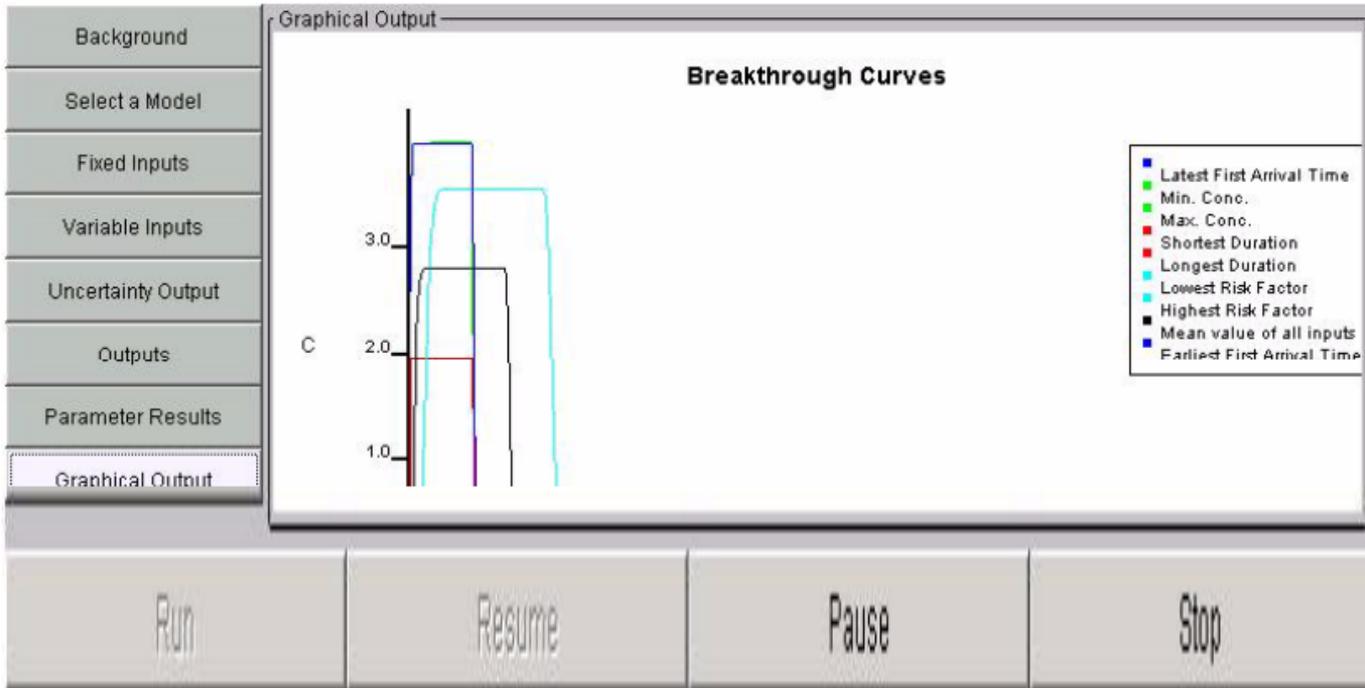
Bounding curves for Receptor 50 feet from MW-3



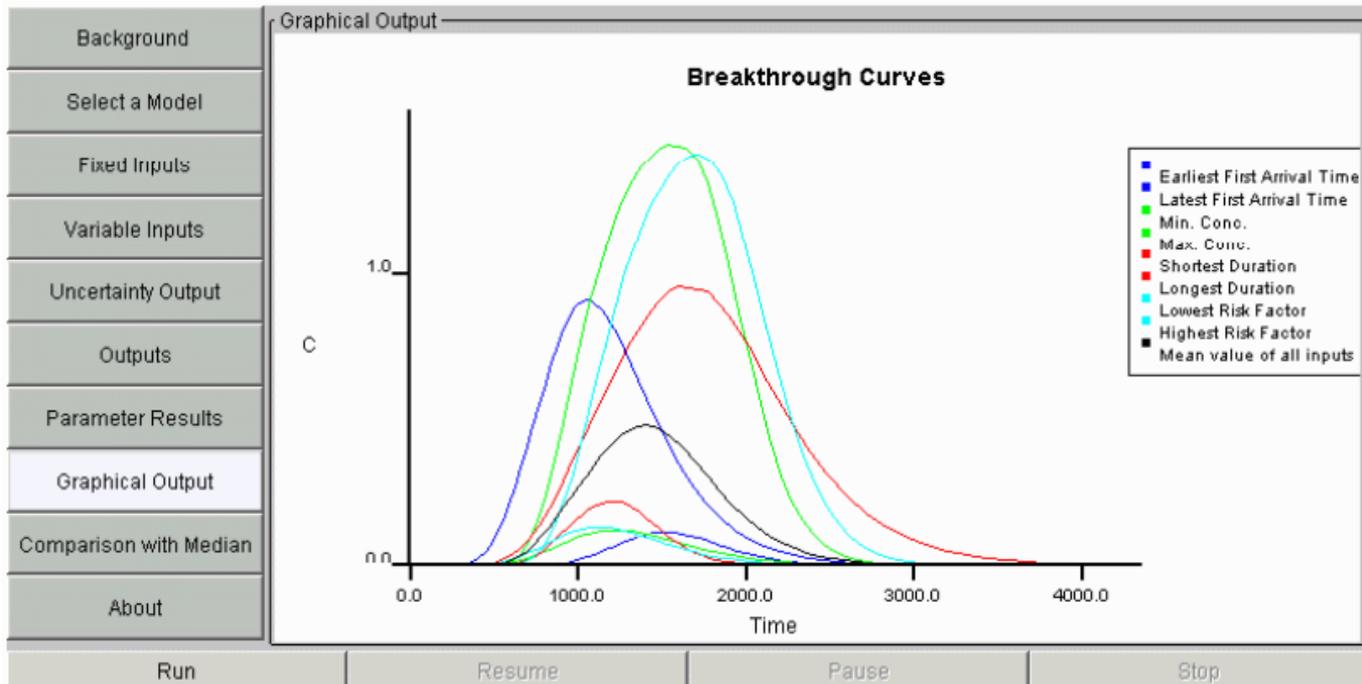
Bounding curves for Receptor 100 feet from MW-3



Bounding curves for Receptor 215 feet from MW-3

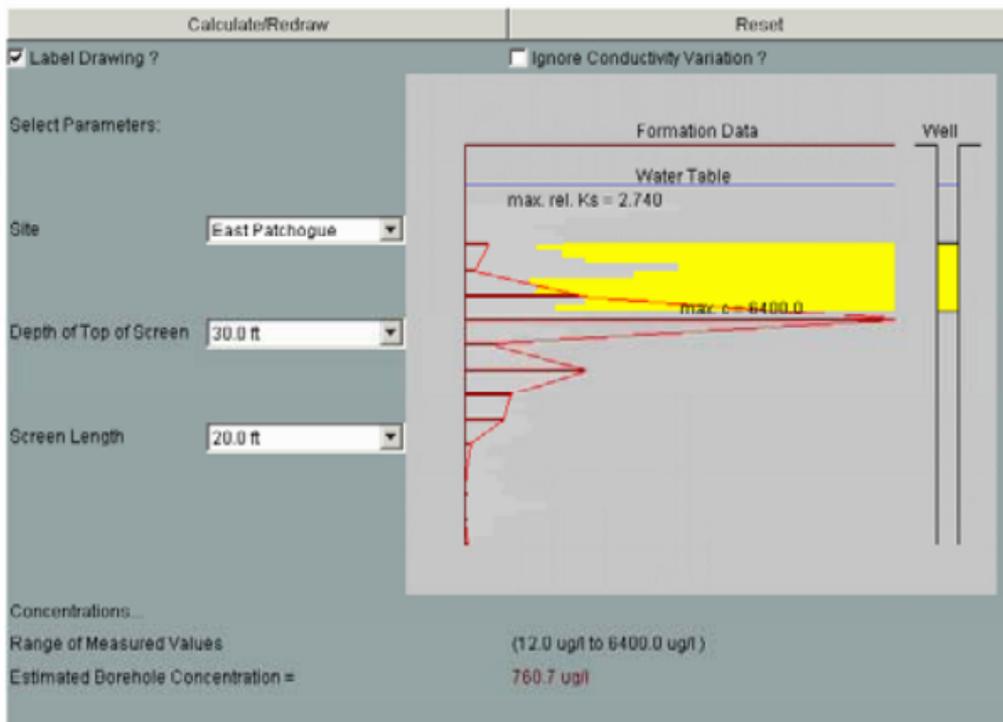


Receptor at 215 feet, lower ground water velocity



Vertical Well Screen Placement

- Calculate expected plume diving due to recharge
- Estimate vertical placement of well screens



Calculate/Redraw

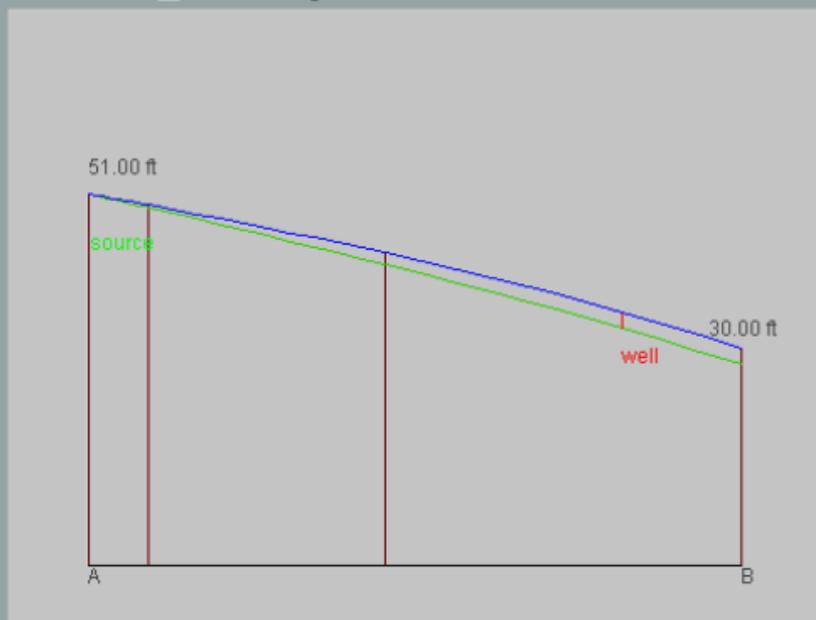
Reset

 Draw Watertable ? Vertical Exaggeration ? Draw UpperBound of Plume ? Label Drawing ?Upgradient Head (at A) ftDowngradient Head (at B) ftSource Location ftWell Location ftVertical Exaggeration Plume Depth at Well % Mass Balance Error

Results...calculated for:

Source Location at 1.0

Well Location at 449.999999

Hydraulic Conductivity ft/d ft/d ft/dSegment Length ft ft ftRecharge in/yr in/yr in/yr

Results

- With high conductivity and gradient quick transport to receptors up to 500 feet away
 - Obtaining data on conductivity and better gradient data would reduce uncertainty
- Simulations with lower transport rates have diminished concentrations 200 plus feet away
- Other examples on web site

New/Updated

- Temperature – dependent Henry's Law Coefficients
- On-line Johnson/Ettinger model
- Expanded contaminant data
- On-line modeling training course
- <http://www.epa.gov/athens/learn2mo>

Further Information

- Calculators: www.epa.gov/athens/onsite
- [Training Course:
www.epa.gov/athens/learn2model](http://www.epa.gov/athens/learn2model)
- [Listserve for news](#)
- [Although this work was reviewed by EPA and approved for presentation, it may not necessarily reflect official Agency policy.](#)